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16. (Unclassified - GLC) ADMINISTRATIVE Called John Matheni, NSC staff, and told him that we had an inquiry concerning the Role of the Ambassador. I asked him whether the letter from Senator Frank Church (D., Idaho) concerning the Ambassador's responsibilities had been answered by the White House. He said that it had and agreed to provide me with a copy of the letter.

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STAT

GEORGE L. CARY
Legislative Counsel

cc:
O/DCI
O/DDCI
Ex. Sec.
DDI DDA DDS&T
Mr. Parmenter
Mr. Lapham
Mr. Falkiewicz
DDO/EO
Comptroller
IC Staff

new standards of conduct for public officials, the Judicial Disqualification Act and the Omnibus Disclosure Act. Both were outgrowths of lessons learned during the debates over the qualifications of Supreme Court nominees.

Day after day banner headlines furnish new disclosures which continue to undermine the already shaky faith of our citizens in their government in general, and which erode public confidence in the integrity of public officials and the electoral process in particular. The callous subversion of the political process represented by the Watergate affairs is a national tragedy of major proportions.

Too many good Americans believe the tactics of Watergate are business as usual in the political and governmental process. Bugging, burglary, bribery, and perjury are not acceptable in the political process. It is a national tragedy that such acts are accepted and associated as part of the political process in the public mind today.

The bill presently under consideration will go a long way toward meeting the responsibility of the legislative branch to act to correct the abuses which became so starkly evident in the 1972 campaign. Many Members of the Senate have worked long and hard in developing the provisions of this comprehensive legislation, most particularly the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee and manager of the bill, Mr. CANNON. This is an excellent bill and has my full support.

There is, however, one additional aspect of campaign practices which Watergate revealed which I believe should be covered in a comprehensive bill and this involves what have come to be known as "dirty tricks." Almost a year ago when I introduced my own omnibus bill, the Campaign and Election Reform Act of 1973, I thought that a provision to prohibit such practices was necessary, and I would hope that the amendment that I am now offering to S. 3044 would be accepted.

My amendment would provide that any candidate for Federal office, or his employee or agent, who fraudulently misrepresents himself as speaking, writing, or otherwise acting on behalf of any other candidate or party if the effect is or may be to damage that candidate, is guilty of a felony and may be fined up to $50,000 or imprisoned for up to 5 years or both.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1113

At the appropriate place insert the following new section:

SEC. —. Whoever, being a candidate for federal office, as defined herein, or an employee or agent of such a candidate,

(a) fraudulently misrepresents himself or any committee or organization under his control as speaking or writing or otherwise acting for or on behalf of any other candidate or political party or employee or agent thereof on a matter which is or may be damaging to such other candidate or political party or employee or agent thereof; or

(b) willfully and knowingly participates in or conspires to participate in any plan, scheme, or design to violate paragraph (a) hereof, shall, for each such offense, be fined not more than $50,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

AMENDMENT NO. 1114

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. HUDDLESTON submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 3044, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 1115

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. CHILES submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 3044, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 1118

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. CLARK submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 3044, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 1120

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. BARTLETT submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 3044, supra.

DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN MINERALS ON PUBLIC LANDS—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 1116

(Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.)

Mr. GOLDWATER submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 3085) to provide for the development of certain minerals on public lands, and for other purposes.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1117

(Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

U.S. AMBASSADORS

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, 2 months ago our relations with Thailand were severely strained as a result of CIA meddling in Thailand's internal affairs without the knowledge, much less the approval, of the new American Ambassador, William Kinter. To add to the embarrassment, the Ambassador happened to be an ex-employee of the CIA.

This is not the first time an American Ambassador has been surprised to learn of free-wheeling activities by agencies which the Ambassador is, in theory, supposed to control. For every incident reported in the press, it is likely there are many unreported situations where the Ambassador has been kept in the dark about U.S. Government activities he should have known about. Four years ago, for example, the FBI office in Paris was instrumental in bugging or tapping columnist Joseph Kraft while he was in France. The American Ambassador at the time—along with Mr. Kraft and the rest of the American people—found out about it only last year through the press.

On Harry Truman's desk was a sign which read: "The Buck Stops Here." The amendment I am introducing today stops the in-country buck with the Ambassador. It would vest in him responsibility for the activities of all U.S. agencies within his country and would make those agencies responsible to the Ambassador—with the single exception of military operational commands.

The text of the legislation, which I plan to offer within the Foreign Relations Committee as an amendment to the fiscal year 1975 State Department authorizations bill, is derived from President Nixon's letter of December 9, 1969, concerning the responsibilities of Ambassadors. It is but a restatement of a similar letter sent by the late President Kennedy to all American Ambassadors. Since neither letter had the force of law, all too often these Presidential directives have been ignored, both by Ambassadors and by aggressive or ambitious representatives of other agencies.

I believe that approval of this legislation will do much to bring about a unified voice for our country abroad and end the recurring breakdowns of command and control in our country's official overseas establishments. It will provide backbone for the Ambassador where backbone is needed and induce much-needed caution on the part of other agencies when caution is called for. Any agency acting without the Ambassador's knowledge and consent will act at its own peril. And the Ambassador acts at his peril if he fails to stay informed, in command, and in control.

It is high time for Congress to assign full responsibility to the Ambassador—by law—for all U.S. operations within his country and, in turn, to make all American departments and agencies responsible to the Ambassador. Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of the amendment.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1117

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

AUTHORITY OF AMBASSADORS

SEC. 7. The Act entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State", approved August 1, 1956, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 16. (a) The United States Ambassador to a foreign country shall have full responsibility for the direction, coordination, and supervision of all United States Government officers and employees in that country, except for personnel under the command of a United States area military commander.

"(b) The Ambassador shall keep himself fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and operations of the United States Government within that country. He shall insure that all Government officers and employees in that country, except for personnel under the command of a United States area military commander, comply fully with his directives.

"(c) Any department or agency having

officers or employees in a country shall keep the United States Ambassador to that country fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and operations of its officers and employees in that country. The department or agency shall also insure that all of its officers and employees, except for personnel under the command of a United States area military commander, comply fully with all applicable directives of the Ambassador."

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1119

(Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.)

Mr. HARTKE submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 2782) to establish a National Energy Information System, to authorize the Department of the Interior to undertake an inventory of U.S. energy resources on public lands and elsewhere, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF AN AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1039

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, on March 20, my distinguished colleague from Kansas (Mr. DOLE) and I submitted Amendment No. 1039 to S. 354, the no-fault insurance bill. I ask that the following Senators be added as cosponsors of this amendment: the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from California (Mr. TUNNEY), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON).

In addition, Mr. President, I ask that a copy of the amendment be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1039

On page 64, line 25, after the word "located", insert: "except that a vehicle having less than four wheels may be specifically excluded, at the option of a State establishing a no-fault plan for motor vehicle insurance in accordance with title II of this Act, from the requirements and benefits of such plan".

On page 101, line 23, delete the word "or".

Between lines 23 and 24 add the following:

"(2) a deductible not to exceed an amount deemed reasonable by the insurance commissioner of such State for each individual if he sustains injury while he is operating a motor vehicle having less than four wheels, is a passenger on such a vehicle, or both; or".

On line 24 change "(2)" to "(3)".

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the following nomination has been referred to and is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. John Cottone, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years. (reappointment)

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on [illegible] persons interested in this nomination to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Thursday, April 4, 1974, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON WARRANTLESS WIRETAPPING AND ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, next week the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, together with the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights and the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Surveillance, will begin a series of hearings on warrantless wiretapping and electronic surveillance. The first two hearings will be held on Wednesday, April 3, and Monday, April 8.

I ask unanimous consent that the release announcing the hearings be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATORS KENNEDY, MUSKIE, AND ERVIN ANNOUNCE OPENING OF WIRETAP HEARINGS

Senators Edward M. Kennedy, Edmund S. Muskie and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. today announced the opening of joint hearings on warrantless wiretapping and electronic surveillance.

The joint hearings will be held by the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, chaired by Senator Kennedy; the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Surveillance, chaired by Senator Muskie; and the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, chaired by Senator Ervin.

The first day of hearings will be held Wednesday, April 3, in Room 2228 Dirksen Office Building, at 10:00 a.m. The second hearing will be held Monday, April 8, in Room 4221 Dirksen Office Building, at 10:00 a.m.

The witnesses scheduled to testify include:

Wednesday, April 3: Elliot L. Richardson, former Attorney General; Ramsey Clark, former Attorney General.

Monday, April 8: Senator Lowell P. Weiker, Jr.

Additional hearings will be held following the Congressional recess. During these hearings the Subcommittee will invite testimony from present and former officials of the Departments of Justice and State, representatives of the press, public interest groups, legal authorities, and victims of warrantless wiretaps.

The joint hearings follow an intensive five-month investigation conducted by the three Subcommittees. They will focus on the historical background of warrantless electronic surveillance; the "national security" concepts on which it has been justified; the practices and procedures of the Justice and State Departments and other agencies in conducting and authorizing electronic surveillances without court orders; and the cases of the wiretapping of 17 government officials and newsmen, plus others, which have recently come to light.

It is expected that the hearings will result in the development of new legislation and improved administrative guidelines.

HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT ON S. 813 AND H.R. 7730

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I wish to announce a hearing by the Public Insular Affairs Committee on S. 813 and H.R. 7730, bills to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to purchase property located within the San Carlos mineral strip.

The hearing will be held on April 10, 1974 at 10 a.m. in room 3110, Dirksen Senate Office Building. Those who wish to testify or submit a statement for inclusion in the hearing record should contact Steven P. Quarles, special counsel to the committee, at 225-2656.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, on July 23, 1969 the Special Subcommittee on the Outer Continental Shelf was constituted by the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, Senator JACKSON. At that time Senator METCALF was designed its chairman. Under his capable and dedicated leadership, the special subcommittee held 8 days of extensive hearings. Those proceedings resulted in a comprehensive hearing record of almost 900 pages, covering virtually every issue related to establishment of a seaward boundary of the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf.

From this thorough investigation was drawn the report of the special subcommittee, issued on December 21, 1970 with the unanimous support of the members of the subcommittee. One of its most significant conclusions was:

We adopt the view of the American Branch of the International Law Association regarding the seaward limits of the legal Continental Shelf. That position is not only consistent with the wisest of policy preferences, but more importantly soundly interprets the present law. It holds that "rights under the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf extends to the limit of exploitability existing at any given time within an ultimate limit of adjacency which would encompass the entire continental margin."[1]

Further elaborating on that position, the special subcommittee report stated:

We construe the heart of our sovereign rights under the 1958 Geneva Convention to consist of the following:

(1) The exclusive ownership of the mineral estate and sedentary species of the entire continental margin;

(2) The exclusive right to control access for exploration and exploitation of the entire continental margin; and

(3) The exclusive jurisdiction to fully regulate and control the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the entire continental margin.[2]

Ever since that time members of the Interior Committee and others have been urging the administration to issue leases for mineral development beyond the 200-meter isobath, not only because of our certainty that under international law the United States has every right to do so, but more importantly because we need the energy. From time to time State and Defense Department officials have

[1] Outer Continent Shelf. Report by the Special Subcommittee on Outer Continental Shelf to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate. December 21, 1970. Pages 15–16.

[2] Report by the Special Subcommittee on [illegible] Shelf. Page 29.

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